The Pittsburgh Gazette

Vol. XVII — *Friday Evening*, February 11, 1803. — No. 858

PITTSBURGH: PRINTED BY JOHN SCULL, *IN FRONT-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE CORNER OF MARKET-STREET.*

Terms of Subscription for the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.——*Two Dollars a year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of Six months, if demanded [When sent by post the postage must be paid in addition, at the Post-Office where the papers are left.]*

ADVERTISEMENTS—*not exceeding a square inserted three weeks for One Dollar, and every continuance after 25 Cents.—Those of a greater length in proportion.*

FLOUR WANTED.

One Hundred Barrels of the best Superfine. Enquire of THOMAS FERREE, sign of the Bear, near the Market House.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

NEW STORE.

The subscriber, agent for Thomas Wilson, is now opening in the House of John Whelen, next door to John Reed's Tavern, a general assortment of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

well adapted to the present and approaching season, which he will sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

J. D. HAY.
Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1803. tf.

WANTED,

A Quantity of

PIPE STAVE.

Apply to TARASCON *Brothers*, JAMES BERTHOUD & Co. merchants, in this place.
Pittsburgh, 2d February, 1803.

To the Inhabitants of Beaver County.

WHEREAS it appears that we will soon have an independent tribunal of justice within the limits of our own county, and consequently a power of exonerating ourselves of the present and degrading system and assuming an equal rank with other counties of this state.—By the 8th section of the 2d article of the Constitution the Governor shall appoint all officers whose offices are established by law, and whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. The power of appointing to office is the most important in civil government, on the due exercise of which the welfare and happiness of the people and the due administration of justice very much depend. And also, conceiving that necessary information and knowledge of character cannot be possessed by an individual, even from among ourselves, it being vain in the extreme to expect from any one man possessed of that power a just discharge of its duties, it is natural to suppose that our remote situation from the seat of government debars our Chief Magistrate from that general knowledge of men and characters which is requisite to enable him to make the best selection, he must then in a great measure depend upon the information of certain men whom chance or accident have made him acquainted with, and whose interest it may be to mislead, and through their insinuations to advance men to office in whom the community can have no confidence or will ever receive any benefit, and thus by a system of patronage disgrace the most important functions of government. Although we have full confidence in the virtues of our Chief Magistrate that he will discharge this part of his duty with all possible care and attention, yet, fellow citizens, it devolves upon us as a solemn duty to do our part in giving him the necessary information to enable him to do his part. Impressed with these sentiments it has been thought proper to propose a meeting at the house of *Samuel Johnston*, in Beaver Town, on the 15th day of February ensuing, where a general attendance of the Inhabitants of Beaver County is requested from either side the river in order to elect characters whom they may think proper and suitable to recommend to the Governor for the different necessary offices in the Judiciary department of our county consequent on the new division.

A Number of Citizens of Beaver County.
January 29th, 1803.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE subscriber having entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Coppinger (Porter Brewer from Europe) under the firm of *O'Hara and Coppinger*. They are determined to bring every branch of the Brewing Trade to the highest possible perfection; therefore propose giving Four Shillings and Six Pence per bushel for all good clean Barley that will be delivered at the landing at the Point before the first day of May next, and recommend to the neighbouring farmers in general to raise considerable crops of spring and fall Barley the ensuing year, as may best suit their grounds, as ten thousand bushels may be required during the present year. A few bushels of seed may be had at the Brewery; Wheat or Rye taken in exchange at market price.

JAMES O'HARA.
2d February, 1803.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of an alias testatum venditioni exponas to me directed, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Washington County, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House in Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 26th day of this instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

One hundred acres of land, more or less, with the appurtenances, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny County, adjoining lands of William Amberson, Edward Smith, and others. Taken in execution as the property of Alexander Fowler at the suit of Robert M'Gee.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1803.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DAVIDSON & HAYS, Tanners, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are required to make payment on or before the 15th day of February next. All accounts then unsettled will be put into the proper officers hands for recovery, without discrimination.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
WILLIAM HAYS.
Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803. 3w.

Washingtoniana.

Subscribers may receive their Books by applying to *ANTHONY BEELEN*, Pittsburgh.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

TO THE EDITOR.

"*FORT MICHILIMACKINAC,*

"SIR, "*October* 30, 1802.

"In my last I informed you that I would, on my arrival at this post, communicate to you whatever came within my knowledge that was entertaining or worthy of remark. Relying on your generosity, to excuse all ungrammatical errors, or inelegance of language, (as I have not time to overlook or amend) I shall begin with a description of the island on which I am situated, and had I the abilities of a *Selkirk*, for fabrication, it is probable I should branch out in as lengthy a tale.

"This part of the country is at present an exception to *yankee enterprize*, for they have neglected the unfrequented paths of our western world for the Gothic rules of Smyrna in the east. The island of Michilimackinac is about three miles long and two wide, situated in the straights that join lake Huron to lake Michigan; the height of the island is about one hundred and fifty feet above the surface of the lake; the islands in the vicinity are nearly the same height; the appearance of the lime-stone, which has evidently been worn in some parts by a current of water, together with the marine shells, and the water worn pebbles, (which form the surface of the whole island) incontrovertibly demonstrate that they have, at some distant period been totally immerged;—it is also an observation of the oldest inhabitants, that the water has receded several feet since they first arrived here. There is also every reason to believe, that there has been, at an early period, a volcanic eruption from the large quantity of lava, which is found on the surface of the soil, and stones which are dug up from under the surface which have evidently been in state of fusion. At the highest peak of the island these appearances are more evident.—There is no harbour but a semicircular roadstead, defended partly from the waves by an island which lays opposite to it.—The Fort is situated on a precipice of an hundred feet in height which immediately overhangs the village, and is the most elegant situation in the United States; the village consists of about seventy houses; nearly the half of them are uninhabited in the winter and fall, but in the spring and summer they are crowded, and many of the traders are obliged to live in tents. There is one Roman Catholic Church. The island itself is very healthy, in consequence of the uninterrupted current of air which constantly passes over the island from one point of the compass to the other, and dispels all noxious vapours which arise;—there is no endemic or epidemic disease which afflicts the inhabitants, and no one dies but from casualties or old age;—there has been however an exception on this observation since I arrived here, for the influenza has attacked the troops and inhabitants, and there has been for these several days from thirty to forty on the sick report.—My private practice will be considerable, in consequence of the large number of the traders who arrive here in the spring that are afflicted with a disease which is fashionable among a certain class of our fair country women, and is a constant companion to the copper coloured females of this Western hemisphere.—The inhabitants are principally French and Scotch; the lower class of them live very indifferently, their food consisting wholly of fish, without bread, butter, pork, or vegetables; there some of them have land sufficient to raise a few potatoes, and some purchase a little corn of the natives; if so, their happiness is complete. The lakes afford a variety of fish of the most delicious kind, the trout can be purchased from the Indians and inhabitants every day that will weigh from five to forty pounds, for the trifling expence of a half pint of water and pint of whiskey.—There are many tons of the maple sugar manufactured on the main land by the Indians, and brought here and sold for six or seven dollars per hundred, some of it is superior to the India sugar. In the spring and summer there are from two to three hundred Indians in the town daily; but in the fall of the year they return to their villages, to gather the corn which has been cultivated by a few squaws that they always leave for that purpose; and in the winter they retire back to their hunting grounds, some of which extend to the waters of the *Mississippi*.—I cannot give you a better idea of the fur trade of this country than to inform you that a collector of the revenue was appointed for this port the last spring, and the duties on imports, from that time until the present moment, amount to sixteen thousand dollars.

The curiosities of this place consists of two natural caves, one of them is formed in the side of a hill, the other in a pyramidical rock of eighty feet in height, and thirty-five feet in diameter at its base, which is situated on a plain and totally detached from any rock or precipice. These caves contain a vast quantity of human bones of huge dimensions, and from every appearance we must conclude that they have, in ancient times, been used as Catacombs for the natives.—There are also two natural arches of the Gothic order which appear to have been formed by some convulsions in nature, one is eighty feet in height, the other is forty.—You must be suprised when I inform you that your paper of the 14th of Sept. arrived here the 10th of this month, having come above thirteen hundred miles, over lakes and deserts, in less than six weeks."

WHAT IS BEAUTY?

THE venerable Kaliph Mohmound Rais, before his spirit was received by the angel of death, concluded his farewell address to his beloved son, with the following injunction—"Ismael," said he, "take but *one* wife to thy bosom, but be careful that she is *perfectly beautiful*; if thou dost mistrust thine own judgment, seek the opinions of the sages of different countries, for wisdom is not confined within the narrow bounds of individual capacity." The weeping youth bended his body to the earth in token of his obedience, and the countenance of his aged parent was decked with the sweet smile of contentment as his soul fled from its perishing habitation.

The youthful Ismael had long cherished the glowing passion of love for the virgin Zelma; virtue had shed its benign influence in her heart, but nature had formed her person in an angry mood, and rendered it a singular contrast to the beauties that graced her mind.

The words of the expiring Kaliph, however, remained indelibly fixed in the mind of his dutiful child, who resolved implicitly to obey his father's commands, although his attachment to Zelma was the source of many an involuntary sigh; but filial obedience triumphed over love, and he proceeded to the Khan or Inn, in which the various inhabitants of the earth were assembled.

Ismael had scarcely made known the occasion of his visit, when the guests displayed to him the different ideas of beauty, entertained by their respective countries and eagerly advised him to be guided by them in the choice of a bride. An Arab of the desert lavished encomiums on the women of his nation for blacking the edge of their eye-lids, which, he affirmed, rendered them complete beauties; a native of the Ladrone Islands, said, that beauty consisted in black teeth and white hair; an inhabitant of the province of Cumana, admired thin cheeks, a long visage, and extremely large eyes; a Chinese prefered small crippled feet, a Turk corpulency and large black eyes; a Greenlander the custom of painting the face blue or yellow; a Muscovite declared that a woman whose features were not loaded with paint, was perfectly hideous; and an Englishman allowed that the females of his country had adopted the opinion of the Muscovites.

Others of the company were preparing to offer their opinions, when an holy Devich, with modest accent, addressed the young Kaliph:—"Mighty prince!" said he, "the most humble of your slaves wishes to lay his lowly mite of advice at your feet."——"Proceed, holy Dervich," replied Ismael. The venerable sage rejoined, "I have diligently studied the divine language of the Genii, and my endeavours have been crowned with success, this sacred volume contains the fruits of my toil; in this your wishes will be gratified."——The judge of the faithful eagerly seized the pecious gift, and found written, in letters of gold—

"*In Virtue alone is perfect Beauty.*"

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 31.

It is rumoured, that another alteration has been made as to Mr. Monroe's mission.—Of the credibility of the report it is impossible for us to judge. We have heard it from various sources of equal respectability; but shall nevertheless, not pretend to vouch for its authenticity.

It is said, that Mr. Monroe instead of proceeding to Madrid or Paris, is to take his passage in the British packet now at New-York, for England; where, in conjunction with Mr. King, a representation, of mutual importance to both countries, is to be made to the court of St. James. By the issue of this the two ministers are to be guarded in their subsequent negociations with France or Spain.

Several circumstances which have reached the public ear, tend to corroborate this rumour. As to the nature of the representation to be made, there is much conjecture but nothing more. Within the last week the agents of our government have been buying English bills to a considerable amount. This has sharpened the public curiosity—some have supposed that these purchases are connected with the *grant of two millions* proposed in the late secret meetings of Congress, and that this grant has originated in Mr. Monroe's mission——others are bold enough to imagine that Mr. Jefferson, perceiving the boundless extent of Bonaparte's ambition, is at length determined to unite in resisting that spirit of domination which

…ule to the peace and happiness of the universe!—that in pursuing this plan, he has fixed upon England as the only effective barrier which can be opposed to the overwhelming torrent—that overtures to this effect are to be made, preliminary to an attempt to negociate with Bonaparte. It is supposed that by this procedure, Mr. Monroe will appear at the court of Bonaparte in a form more impressive and commanding than if he were not to possess the influence of the British cabinet. It is also very rationally believed, that Bonaparte, viewing the good understanding which subsists between the United States and Great-Britain, and apprised, that in the event of his refusing justice to the former they will unite in repressing his insolence, will receive our *solicitations* with a temper of mildness and complacency.

These are the themes which constitute the conversation of our political circles. Of their foundation and verity we are unable to judge.

By the arrival at New-York from N. Orleans, late advices are received from that interesting quarter. It appears that the Intendant, so far from being mollified by *the letter* of Don Uyrujo, perseveres in his lawless restriction. Mr. Randolph's *bit of sensibility* not having then reached this hardened creature, we are unable to ascertain the effect it will most probably have on his conduct.

A correspondent who has conversed with one of the blacks which arrived here in the brig Argo, obtained from him the following particulars: that his name is Louis Jaquet; that he and his family have been free in the island of Guadaloupe, for several generations; that at the commencement of the French revolution, he was made lieutenant by requisition of Gen. Colos; that he was taken prisoner by the English in the year 1792, sent to France and exchanged; that in 1794 he was appointed captain of infantry, was at the battle near Mayence, and several in La Vendee: he returned and was appointed by Gen. Cotin, chief of brigade, and continued in the service until he was inhumanly dragged from his family, and this too, after having urged all the revolted blacks to surrender themselves and arms to the French. His family he says, has a coffee plantation which annually produces 30,000 wt. which has been taken from him. Gen. La Crosse, he adds, in a pretended family manner, told him it was necessary he should go to America for a season; and that he would supply him with necessaries, and given him letters to gentlemen in the United States; that he should want for nothing, and after the troubles should be over, he would send for him; and that he (the governor) had wrote to the government of the United States for his protection; instead of which the French seized him by force, dragged him from his plantation, and put him and two others on board a French cutter as prisoners, without provisions, cloaths or necessaries; which cutter followed the Argo to sea, fired two shot at her, and forced the captain to take them on board, without money or without clothes; and who must have suffered severely, but for the humanity of captain Cushing and others. *Bos. Cent.*

The report circulated in this city on Saturday, of war having broken out between France and England, is very little if at all credited, and we think very justly. On the face of the thing itself it is very strongly marked with improbability. We will not pretend to say that the peace will be of long duration for we think that the treaty carries with it the seeds of war: We are willing also to give credit to one of the parties, for sufficient promptness to violate that treaty, whenever it may answer its purpose. But the fluctuation of courts and cabinets, however capricious they may be, are not likely to be so very sudden, as this report would infer. There are letters in Charleston from England, dated the 27th November, at which time all prospect of war seemed to have vanished. That such a material change should take place in the short interval between that and the sailing of the vessel from which the report originated, is highly improbable.

Yet we speak upon conjecture; and after all acknowledge, that though the event seems to be very improbable, it is by no means impossible. We confess that though we dislike unnecessary war, we should not be sorry to see any enterprize undertaken which would afford even a chance of diminishing the power of France, and saving the nations of the world from the energetic military despotism of the First Consul; and it would be uncandid affectation in us to deny, that we should rejoice at the adoption of any measure that could prevent, or even postpone, the schemes of France with respect to Louisiana. [*Charleston Courier.*

NEW-YORK, *January* 31

Captain Welch, form New-Orleans, informs us, that on the 25th December a French Commissioner arrived there from Havanna, to claim the prizes taken by French privateers, and which were in the Governor's possession. The port of New Orleans continued shut; but the Governor had given permission to the lighters to come down the river, and discharge their cargoes on board American vessels only: but for some time back the lowness of the tides had prevented the lighters form getting to New Orleans. French troops were expected theredaily.

The conduct of General La Crosse, Governor of Gaudaloupe, in compelling the masters of American vessels to receive on board the subjugated Negroes, for the purpose of transportation to the United States, is an unprecedented outrage against the rights of nations. To reject these poor wretches from our coasts, would be an act of inhumanity little short of the barbarity exercised by the tyrants who, in cold blood, massacre them by thousands. To admit them, without discrimination, is next to introducing pestilential contagion to devastate the country. Efficient measures ought to be immediately adopted by the General Government, to protect our navigation from these highhanded lawless impositions, and secure the tranquility, especially of the southern states.

ALEXANDRIA, (Vir.) *January* 25.

FLOUR.

Yesterday was inspected in this town, two hundred and twenty seven waggon loads of Flour, making two thousand three hundred and seventy barrels.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) *January* 6.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the contents of the following letter from the President of the United States to his Excellency the Governor, which was received by Tuesday's mail:

Washington, December 16, 1802.

SIR,

Your favor of November 30, has been duly received. The occlusion of the port of New-Orleaus by the Spaniards, which is the subject of it was calculated to give great alarm throughout the United States, and especially the western parts. Information was received here from New-Orleans on the 6th instant, and on the 8th measures were taken to have the proceeding rectified. We think the evidence tolerably conclusive that it was not the consequence of any order from Europe, but merely an irregularity of the intendant. Measures were immediately put in motion for duly impressing him with the consequences of perseverance and the Spanish minister here, expressing his entire conviction that the prohibition was unauthorised, undertook immediately to remonstrate to him, against it, and also to dispatch a letter to the governor-general, who resides at the Havanna, to interpose efficaciously and without delay. We trust, therefore, that it will be as promptly remedied as the distance permits. It has furnished, however a proper occasion of urging on Spain the danger of leaving the peace of the two countries exposed to the caprice of any officer, and the importance of some arrangement which shall leave us independent of that caprice and free to maintain this treaty-right, without crossing the Atlantic to seek redress. For the present it is the interest of every part of our republic to cherish peace, and await a friendly rectification of the injury; and I have no doubt, that seeing our present situation in a true point of view, you will concur in inculcating a reliance that the government will not be wanting in a just interference to preserve the rights of the nation —The uncertainty with what power we may have to settle this matter adds to its difficulties.

I take the liberty of inclosing you a copy of my communication to Congress, and of rendering you assurances of my great respect and consideration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

Governor GARRARD.

Mr. Jefferson's letter to the Governor of Kentucky, instead of affording consolation and hope to the western people, must inevitably augment their well-grounded fears relative to the Mississippi trade. It adopts the ridiculous idea, that the late obstructions to our trade originated with, and were singly enforced by the Intendant, without the authority or connivance of a superior authority; whereas every day has disclosed additional reasons for believing that it is a concerted attack on our national rights. With what view this attack has been made, is not for us to alledge: The tendency is too obvious, however, to escape general notice.

Having expressed the opinion, that the proceeding of the Intendant was considered as an unwarrantable irregularity, Mr. Jefferson proceeds to state that measures had been pursued to impress him (the Intendant) with the consequences of a perseverance in such unjustifiable conduct—And how is this done? Truly, the Chevalier D'Yrujo, who has about as much controul over the Intendant as the Intendant has over his Catholic Majesty, is requested to write a remonstrance against his proceedings! And the Governor General at the Havanna is also invited to join in resisting the violence of the Intendant. This, to be sure, must be satisfactory to the western people, the most ignorant of whom must know, that these farcical manœuvres will be fruitless and unavailing.

But Mr. Jefferson, not satisfied with dissipating the apprehensions of the western people, by assuring them that the Spanish minister *had written* to the Intendant, attempts to extract a benefit from the unwarrantable proceedings of this officer. "It has furnished, however, a proper occasion of urging on Spain the danger of leaving the peace of the two countries exposed to the caprice of any officer, and the importance of some arrangement which shall leave us independent of that caprice." This is about equal to saying, that the occasion has been taken to *instruct the Spanish court* in the science of government, to tell them of their ignorance in giving to a single officer a power by which the peace of the two countries may be committed. Wonderful condescension! astonishing generosity!

But is it possible that while the president was penning these consoling lines, while he assured governor Garrard, that he was giving wholesome lessons to the Spanish government—is it possible, we say, that at the moment, he was ignorant that with respect to the future policy of Louisian Spain had as little concern as the Dey of Algiers! Was he forgetful, that in his Message to Congress, he had declared its cession to France? He must have known that to talk of explanation, negociation, and *caprice* with Spain, was an attempt to delude and impose upon the Western people. Spain they know has relinquished her right to the government of the province. They know aslo that in this relinquishment, she has abandoned her treaty with this country; and they cannot but preceive in this conduct traces of a spirit more hostile than the mere operation of *caprice*.

It appears, however, that since the date of this letter, Mr. Jefferson's views of the business have been changed. Here, he avows an expectation of being able to "correct the procedure, without crossing the Atlantic to seek redress." But now it is thought necessary, for "the friendly rectification of the injury," to appoint an embassy, which promises nothing but additional injury and vexation. We are ignorant what new information Mr. Jefferson may have received, which could have produced this change in his mode of rectifying the injury. If in one instance new light has produced new measures, may we not hope, that the order published in this Gazette yesterday, will suspend the contemplated mission; or at least induce the administration to pause and reflect on the true circumstances under which this injury has been committed; and the probable course which an attempt to negociate will take! We feel warranted in vouching for the authenticity of the article as published. It demands the most profound consideration of our government.

Before quitting Mr. Jefferson's letter we cannot but notice the ambiguity which prevades it. All the information it furnishes is accompanied with doubt. Nothing is given certainly; and it concludes with a riddle: "The uncertainty with *what power* we may have to settle this matter, adds to its difficulties." He has but just insinuated that every thing was in a train of accommodation—he has but just uttered the *hope*, that the matter would be as "promptly remedied as the distance permits," and now demolishes the expectations he had created, by the lamentable truth, that greater difficulties stood in the war of explanation, in consequence of his not knowing who to apply to, Spain or France! Such gross inconsistency and contradiction would be despised in the lowest transactions of life—but when it appears in a station of dignity, and on the subject affecting the interest of a whole nation, we are at a loss for terms to express our astonishment and indignation.

[*Phil. Gaz.*

STATE OF DELAWARE.

DOVER, *January* 29.

This morning the following RESOLUTIONS were introduced to the House of Representatives by Mr. Clayton, which were read and adopted:

Resolved, That William Hill Wells, Samuel White, and James A. Bayard, the Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States, deserve the thanks of this General Assembly, and are entitled to the public Approbation, for the Zeal, Fidelity and Abilities with which they have uniformly discharged trusts reposed in them by their fellow citizens; but more especially for their able efforts to obtain a reduction of the Duties on Tea, Coffee, Brown Sugar, Salt and Molasses. and for their firm and well tempered opposition to that act of Congress which has violated the Constitution, and been so subversive of the independency of one branch of the government of the United States.

Resolved further, That this general … ly view with regret, the little … shewn by Congress to relieve our … brethern from the difficulties and … ments under which they labor, from … struction of the navigation of the Mi… by recent irregular measures carried … New-Orleans, by the Spanish governm… its agents; this General Assembly … rests confident, that the representati… this state, in the present as in every … stance, will advocate measures, … tend to preserve the honor and … interest and happiness of the United …

The Pittsburgh Gaze…

FRIDAY EVENING, *February* 11, …

Married, on Thursday evening the … instant, Col. HENRY NOBLE, of Nol… burgh, to Miss POLLY ELLIOT, daughter of Mr. William Elliot, of Pitt township.

The Ship PITTSBURGH, of 270 tons burthen, was launched on Tuesday last from the Ship Yard of Messrs. Tarascon *Brothers*, James Berthoud & Co.—She is owned by those gentlemen, and was built under the direction and superintendance of Captain Beebee. Judges pronounce her a very handsome vessel, and her materials are of the best and most substantial kind.

By the report of the Director of the Mint laid before Congress, it appears that the following Coins have been struck at the Mint of the United States from the 1st of January to the 31st December, 1802.

Eagles 15,090; Half Eagles 53,176; Qr. Eagles 2,612; Dollars 41,650; Half Dollars 29,890; Dimes 10,975; Half Dimes 13,010; Cents 3,435,100; Half Cents 14,366 —making a total of 516,115 Dolls. 83 Cents.

By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury it appears, that the exports of the United States, for one year, ending the 1st of October last, amounted to seventy one millions, nine hundred and fifty seven thousand one hundred and forty four dollars, of which thirty five millions seven hundred and seventy four thousand, nine hundred and seventy one dollars are estimated to be the goods, wares, and merchandize of foreign growth or manufacture.

Of Cotton there were 27,501,075 lbs. exported in the above period.

Of Flour, 1,156,248 barrels.

Of Indian meal, 266,816 bushels.

Of Pork, 78,236 barrels.

The amount of Exports destined to Russia was 7,372[illegible] dolls.

To Prussia	150,920
Sweden	275,255
Denmark	1,721,485
Holland	5,966,858
Great Britain	23,925,091
Germany	121,742
Hanse towns	6,107,750
France	14,475,437

To the Dominions of Spain 11,227,859, of which 2,075,614 was destined to the Floridas and Louisiana.

To Portugal 2,160,701.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at last December term, made the following appointment of Courts and the arrangement of the business:

For Philadelphia County.

A Court of Oyer and Terminer, &c. on the 7th February.

A Court of Nisi Prius 21st February, to continue two weeks, the first week for trial by general jury, the second week by special jury.

The first week of March term, beginning the 7th March, for trials by special jury, the two remaining weeks for arguments.

The Circuit Courts to be held

For Lancaster County,	11th	April.
York,	18th	
Adams,	25th	
Cumberland,	2d	May.
Franklin,	9th	
Huntingdon,	16th	
Mifflin,	23d	
Northampton,	9th	
Bucks,	17th	Tuesday.
Chester,	23d	Monday.
Delaware	30th	
Montgomery,	6th	June.

REFLECTIONS.

Pride cannot support a denial; yet pride denies itself many pleasures.

In how small a space is happiness encompassed! What an immense circuit, what an immense expenditure, must be made before this truth is established as a truth! The smallest tenement—nay, within the arms of a loving and beloved individual, most of the possibilities for felicity may be found.

From the ADAMS CENTINEL.

Extract of a letter from a Member of the Legislature of this State, to the Printer hereof dated,

"*Lancaster, January*, 22 1803.

"The business which now occupies the attention of the Legislature is the trial of JUDGE ADDISON, which commenced on Monday, and is not yet ended. I have deferred writing as long as time would permit, knowing that you would be anxious to hear both the manner of prosecution and the final event, the latter perhaps will not be had before Tuesday next and as to the former, it would be too lengthy to give you a detailed acount. I shall therefore confine myself to a few of the leading circumstances.

"After the necessary arrangements were made, and the proceedings ready to be commenced, Mr. Addison moved to the Speaker of the Senate, that the members now in Senate (which he understood were three in number) who were in the House of Representatives last winter, and who there voted for his impeachment, should not sit on his trial. The question was put to the council against him, who insisted that there was nothing improper in it.—When the council sat down, Mr. Steele immediately arose and begged to be excused, as he was one who had been in the House when this impeachment was brought forward. Mr. Kean (a member of Senate) opposed it.—This appears to be the effect of a premeditated plan; for a member of the same body does aver, that he heard General Steele use the very same argumemt, the evening before, in the Senate chamber, which, Mr. Kean argued, in support of his right to sit and vote. The question however, whether he should have leave to withdraw, was determined in the negative.

"Were we not so accustomed to extraordinary things, the following might appear one—A member of our house, of unquestionable veracity, does assert, that he heard Mr. Lysle, a member of Senate, say, before he was sworn on this trial, that Mr. Addison was a very unfit person to be the judge of a court, and that he ought to be removed. Another thing I would remark is, that in taking the testimony a newspaper was read, on the part of the prosecution, for the purpose of shewing that his address contained extraneous matter, and that which had no immediate reference to the duties of a grand jury, and also to show that this subject had undergone a public discussion, and was highly disapproved of: but when it became necessary for Mr. Addison to shew the opinion which was entertained of him as a Judge, in the discharge of his official duties, by producing certificates from men of the most respectability, either as Judges of the several courts in the western country, or other good characters, it was opposed with a degree of warmth and violence.

"Mr. Dallas took up Monday, Tuesday, and part of Wednesday in the examination of witnesses, the remainder of Wednesday and Thursday in argument, and an explanation, on Friday, which he was obliged to make for a wrong reading and application of an authority, in which he had been detected by Mr. Addison the evening before. Mr. Addison then commenced his defence, which continued until one o'clock on Saturday.

"Throughout the whole of his defence, Mr. Addison has conducted himself with a degree of coolness and dispassionate discussion which considering the liberty that was taken by the council in behalf of the commonwealth, would scarce be expected from a man of his temper. After some general observations addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives, serving as an apology for the liberty of expression which he foresaw he would be under the necessity of using in his defence, he went on to shew the importance and necessity of protecting the Judiciary as an independent branch of our government, its connection with the other branches, and their mutual dependence upon each other, with a perspicuity of style and strength of arguments which I must say I never before heard. In his reply to the charges contained in the impeachment, and to Mr. Dallas, he has acquitted himself, in my opinion, with equal force of style and strength of argument, insomuch that nothing but an unconquerable prejudice, or a mind not susceptible of any just impressions, but must say, *Not Guilty*."

MR. BAYARD'S SPEECH.

It has already been stated that after the question had been taken and not carried, upon Mr. Griswold's motion to go into a committee of the whole, on the state of the union, for the purpose of taking up his resolution respecting the cession of Louisiana, and after the committee of the whole had been discharged from any further consideration on the subject, gen. Smith gave notice that he had a communication of a confidential nature to make to the house upon this the galleries were cleared and the doors closed. Immediately upon the doors being opened, the final question was called on Mr. Griswold's resolution, upon which Mr. Bayard delivered a speech in favour of the resolution. As the doors had but just been opened none of those in the habit of taking notes were present. But a gentleman who heard the speech, and who noted the most important parts of it, has obligingly favoured us with the following sketch, which is said to contain the principal arguments advanced by Mr. Bayard. The speech was delivered on Tuesday, January 11.

[*Gaz. U. S.*

Mr. BAYARD said he lamented much that unavoidable circumstances had prevented him from attending in his place when the resolution was under consideration upon the motion to go into committee of the whole house. Having no knowledge of the arguments then employed to induce the adoption of the resolution, he should abstain from many remarks which obviously presented themselves upon the subject, lest he should fall into repetitions of what was familiar to the minds of the house from the observations of other gentlemen.

He must, however, be allowed to state, that it was a practice little known heretofore, but one which had alarmingly increased of late, to resist a call for information from any branch of the Executive government.

It cannot be, on the ground of secrecy, required by the state of our affairs; for we have been often told that a government like ours ought to have no secrets.

Though the present times have assumed the character of *economical*, yet an honorable member of great weight in the house, and whom he did not then observe in his place, had remarked at the last session with great emphasis and effect, that no disposition to economy should ever induce him to economize information.

A stronger case than the present could not exist. The house had been called on to act upon a question touching our foreign relations. On such subjects it was among the chief duties of the executive to acquire information. It was for this purpose that ministers were sent abroad, and their communications were made to the cabinet, to which we had a right to look upon all occasions for information respecting the proceedings of foreign governments which implicated the national interest.

It is stated in the presidental message, that Louisiana is ceded by Spain to France.

This is an important fact. The statement in the message shews that the President has obtained information relative to the cession, and after the fact is disclosed, which is the extent of any indiscretion that can be committed on the subject, why conceal from us the circumstances?

The naked fact did not furnish sufficient light to enable us to judge of the steps which it would be proper for us to pursue.

Though the country had been ceded, yet the possession remained with the Spaniards. This created a presumption, that it was not a simple, absolute cession. If the cession be conditional or qualified, or to take effect upon some future contingency, it is extremely material that the house should be informed of the existence of the circumstance.

Mr. Bayard repeated his regret that he was not present at the discussion of the subject which had taken place, as it was beyond his powers to imagine a ground upon which the information requested by the resolution could be denied.

But after the resolution had been in effect negatived on a motion to go into a committee of the whole, and, as he understood, by a large majority, he should not have risen to trouble the house, but for an occurrence which had taken place since the house had made their determination upon the resolution.

An honorable member from Maryland, (Mr. S. Smith) has just laid upon our table a resolution calling upon the house to place two millions of dollars at the discretion of the executive. [The speaker here remarked to Mr. Bayard, that as the doors were no longer closed, it was not in order to refer to what had been done when the doors were closed.] Mr. Bayard said he had no disposition to transgress the rules of the house; but it was an awkward situation, when arguing in support of a measure, he was not at liberty to state the strongest reason in favor of it.

He would not repeat what had escaped him; but alluding to what was in the knowledge of every member, he considered himself allowed to urge the probability that the house would be called upon for a grant of money. Now, sir, can gentlemen expect that either we or the nation will in any case be satisfied to make a large grant of money, while no information is given of the grounds upon which the grant is required?

When money is asked for, information ought never to be denied: and, for his part, he never would consent to give a cent, while information which ought to be communicated, was withheld.

Mr. Bayard concluded by observing, that he hoped he might still flatter himself with the expectation, that what h curred, would induce the hou the determination they had ma the resolution.

HISTORICAL MEMORAN

GONSALVO, who was Lieutenant to the Spanish General, the Marquis ola, and Governor of Milan, in 1624 ing to take possession of a little walled in the Palatinate, called Orgarsheim dis ed an officer at the head of some troo that errand. On the first alarm, nine-t of the inhabitants removed to Masheim, ing behind them about twenty insignif people, and a poor shepherd, who bes being a brave fellow, was a man of hun The shepherd in due time fastened the g let down the draw-bridge, and made a w derful shew of resistance. A trumpe summoned the village in form, upon wh the few inhabitants that remained made th escape thro' a postern gate, and left only t shepherd and his wife. This unaccoun ble peasant, in the stile of the representati of a garrison, gave audience from the wal to the military herald, and made his terms capitulation inch by inch stipulating at t same time, for the preservation of the stat and the free exercise of the Protestant rel gion.—Imagine therefore, what must be th surprise of the Spaniards when they entere the village and found it defended by only him and his wife! Yet the droll peasant preserved the muscles of his countenance inflexible; and some weeks afterwards he desired the great Gonsalvo to stand god father to his child; which honour the pompous Spaniard could not decline, but on the contrary sent her some very valuable presents.

PRICES CURRENT,
PITTSBURGH, *February* 11, 1803.

	Dol.	Cts.		Dol.	Cts
Hay, per ton, from	14	0	to	16	50
Flour, superfine, per barrel				4	0
—— per Cwt.	1	50		2	20
Buckwheat meal,	1	50		2	0
Indian Meal, per bushel,	0	33		0	50
—— Corn,	0	33		0	40
Oats, - -	0	25		0	33
Potatoes, - -	0	33		0	40
Beef, per lb. - -	0	4		0	5
Pork, - -	0	3		0	4
Venison, - - -	0	3		0	4
Butter, - -	0	12		0	17
Hogs Lard, - -	0	8		0	10
Eggs, per dozen, -	-	-		0	12
Turkeys, a piece, -	0	40		0	50
Geese, - - -	0	33		0	40
Ducks, - - -	0	12		0	17
Whiskey, per gallon,	0	40		0	50

NOTICE.

WILLIAM EICHBAUM requests all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle their respective balances on or before the first day of April next. Those who neglect this Notice, are informed, that no longer indulgence can be given.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1803.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber by bond, note or book account, are hereby desired to come forward and make payment on or before the first day of March next. Those who neglect this notice may be assured that their accounts will be put into the proper officers hands for collection, as no longer indulgence will be given.

WILLIAM DUNNING.

Pittsburgh, February 4, 1803.

The Subscriber offers for Lease for one, two, or three years, the House his father now lives in, together with fifteen acres of land adjoining said house under good fence and cultivation, good barn and stables, good cave for potatoes and turnips, with a good Ferry. There is a large Kitchen and cellar under.—Possession will be given the first of April next.

JOHN KING.

King's Garden, 29th January, 1803.

Entered with the subscriber as a Stray a small Roan HORSE, between 13 and 14 hands high, 14 or 15 years old, shod before, paces, blind of the left eye, and has a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers Creek, Allegheny county, February 9, 1803.

Came to the place whereon the subscriber lives, on the Monongahela, two miles from Pittsburgh, a red COW with a star in her forehead, the nigh horn broke off, about 3 or 4 years old; also, a red and white HEIFER mostly white behind. These cattle have been advertised before. I now inform the owner or owners, that unless they are taken away before the 1st of March next, they will on that day be sold to defray the expences of their keeping.

ROBERT AULD.

Pitt township, February 9, 1803.

a.

the 29th November the ... port informed him, that the next mail would bring certain intelligence of the recommencement of hostilities between the French and English.

JAMES MUNROE, Esq: we are informed, (says the New-York Mercantile Advertiser) has engaged his passage to Havre-de-Grace in the ship Warren, which is intended to sail from this port on Sunday next.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, who left the Mississippi the 3d of January, in the ship Mexicana, to a person in this city.

"The Governor of New-Orleans, previous to my sailing, had received orders from the Captain General of Cuba, to deliver up the colony to the French immediately on their arrival, in the same state that the Spaniards had originally taken possession of it."

By the brig William, Captain Coombs, arrived at Wilmington, North-Carolina, in 12 days from Cape Francois, we have received the following distressing news.

Captain C. informs, that when he sailed the town was closely besieged by the insurgents, who had embodied in immense numbers for the porpose of making a general attack. To describe the distress of the miserable inhabitants of that devoted place, is impossible—all the stores were shut up, and business was entirely suspended—no person was suffered to walk the streets, and every man compelled to bear arms. About 350 French troops arrived at the Cape, the latter part of November, in a very emaciated condition; a number of whom died before they reached the barracks.

The petition of the District Judges of the United States, who were robbed of their offices during the last session of Congress, and which we published on Wednesday, was also presented and read in the Senate. It was there received with more decency than in the House of Representatives. A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Ross, Morris and Dayton, was appointed. The sub was made the order of the day for Wednesday last.

A gentleman conversant with the Spanish colonial governments assures us, that the prerogatives of the Governor of Havanna, extend to Louisiana. As Captain General of the island of Cuba, &c. he exercises a controuling power over every subordinat office—and it is supposed, unless the intend ant of New-Orleans is supported in his pre sent conduct by very imperious and explici orders from the mother country, that th interference of the former would effect a re laxation in his restrictions. It is, however certainly reasonable to suppose, that the In endant is acting, not from his own individual construction of treaties, but from positive and powerful directions of his master. Hence all attempts to restain or obstruct his regula ations will be fruitless.

AXES

UNSEATED LANDS

legheny County.

.REAS there are Taxes due on a
nber of Unseated Tracts of Land in
y County, and the Counties formerly
g part of said County, this is therefore
Notice that the said Tracts, or so much
Tract as will pay the Taxes and Costs,
Sold for the same as soon as the law will
unless the Taxes are paid to WILLIAM
SON, Treasurer of said County, in Pitts-

NATHANIEL IRISH,
WILLIAM M'CANDLESS,
JAMES MARTIN. } Commissioners.

Attest.
s BARCLAY, Clerk.
ecember 11th, 1802. 3m

Jeremiah Barker & Co.

.ve just received at their in Store Market street, a large assortment of

GOODS,

table for the present season, among which are a quantity of

Irish Linnens,

and a very handsome assortment of

India and British Muslins.

Also, Superfine and Coarse CLOTHS, all of which they are determined to sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced prices.

They have a quantity of COFFEE to sell by the barrel very low.

Pittsburgh, June 30, 1802.

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

ABSCONDED from the subscriber at Redstone, a Negro Man by the name of TOBY, 5 feet 7 inches high, has lost the right eye, and is very much knock kneed, had on a blue cloth jacket, a marseilles vest, and grey mixed trowsers. It is probable he will attempt to make for Annapolis where he was purchased, but as he was just recovering from sickness his progress must be slow. All persons are forbid harbouring said Negro, and any person apprehending him and securing him in the goal of Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward with reasonable charges, by applying to *Isaac Craig*, esquire.

EDWARD D. TURNER.

December 29, 1802.

FOR SALE.

A Two Story BRICK HOUSE, situate in Second Street, near the corner of Market Street, now occupied by Steel Semple, Esquire. The House is very commodious and well finished, there is also an excellent Kitchen with other necessary buildings. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser. For further particulars apply to

ABNER & JESSE BARKER.

August 24, 1802.

DAVID EVANS,

Has just received at his Store in Market Street, a large and neat assortment of

FRESH GOODS,

suitable for the present season, which he is determined to sell low for Cash or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, November 17, 1802.

N. B. The highest price will be allowed for good Country Linnen.

William Woods & Co.

Beg leave to inform their friends and customers that they have just received a handsome and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

well adapted to the present and approaching season. Their moderate prices and attention to business, they presume will be satisfactory to all those who may please to favour them with their custom.

Pittsburgh, September 9, 1802.

Barr Iron for Sale.

ROBERT SIMPSON,

Has just received at his Store opposite the Market House, from Mr. Dorsey's Iron works, on the Juniata, a few Tons of well assorted

BARR IRON,

which is in as high estimation as any made in the United States. From engagements entered into with Mr. Dorsey, he will be able at all times to keep up a large and general assortment of his valuable Barr-Iron.

Pittsburgh, September 1 1802

Tarascon Brothers, James Berthoud & Co.

Are now opening at their Stores in Front and Market Streets.

Superfine & common broadcloths
Double milled drabs, forrest cloths and plains
Superfine 7-4 fashionable coatings all colours
Plain & twilled ditto
Common and superfine mixt, ribbed, and ribbed mixt cassimers
Rose blankets from 6-4 to 10-4 sizes
Point and duffield do.
Fine and coarse swansdowns
Velvets, velveteens, thicksetts, corduroys & fancy cords
Plain and striped silk vest patterns
Mantuas, black and coloured
Peelongs, Bandanoe, & Barcelona handkerchiefs
Black and coloured crapes
Mens' and womens' cotton, worsted, raw silk and silk hosiery
Youths and childrens worsted ditto
Woollen and Beaver gloves
Worsted and raw silk ditto
Bielefield shirting linen
Britanias and quadruple silesias
Ticklenburghs & Russia sheetings
Moreens, calliman coes and durants
Bombazetts and wild bores
Choudigree sannas, baftas & mammoodies
Cotton and linnen ell wide and narrow checks
Printed and camels hair shawls
Dimities, cambric & jaconet muslin
Bedticks and umbrellas
Hair plush and Turkey yarn
Dunstable, Leghorn, and chip bonnets
Wool & cotton cards
Womens & childrens shoes of all kinds
German Steel
Silver watches
An assortment of ironmongery, queensware, glasware & stationary

Claret; Madeira and Sherry Wines; Jamaica spirits; 4th proof cogniac brandy; white wine vinegar; a quantity of green coffee; single and double refined loaf sugar, a few kegs of Boston mackarel; gunpowder; almonds; raisins; Holland cheese; salt petre; madder; corks; a quantity of Logwood, &c. &c.

The above, with their former supply, makes an extensive supply of Goods, which they offer for sale, *wholesale* and *retail* on the most reasonable terms for cash, ship timber, tar, flour, whiskey, beeswax, linnen, and other country produce.

Also on hand

A variety of Boulting Cloths, warranted good.
A quantity of Georgia and Tennessee Cotton,
and pig lead.
ttsburgh, 9th December, 1802.

Six Cents Reward.

NAWAY from the subscriber about the 25th of October last, an apprentice boy to hatter trade named SAMUEL MARTIN, 18 of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, and black hair. Whoever takes up said apprentice and brings him to the subscriber living Little Beaver, near Williams's Mills, shall have the above reward, but no charges, paid by

GEORGE M'KEAN.

1803

NEW GOODS.

Abner & Jesse Barker,

Have just opened an extensive assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which they flatter themselves are laid in on such terms as will enable them to sell low and prove satisfactory to their friends and all who may please to favour them with their custom.

As usual, they have on hand, a very extensive assortment of superfine and common

Boulting Cloths,

warranted good. Also, BARR LEAD, &c &c. all which they offer on reasonable terms by wholesale or retail.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1802.

N. B. Those indebted longer than six months will oblige them by discharging the same.

Scott & Trotter,

BEG leave to inform their friends and former customers that they have just received and opened in the House they lately occupied, Market street, a large assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present and approaching season, which they are determined to sell low for Cash, or approved of Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, October 8, 1802.

Just received and now opening by the subscriber at his Store opposite the Post-Office, a neat assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which he will dispose of on very moderate terms, or exchange for almost any kidd of Country Produce. He has on hand a quantity of SOAL LEATHER and fresh JUNIPER BERRIES

Beef, Pork, Whiskey, Salt, Soap, Vinegar, and Candles, are wanted.

Ebenezer Denny.

Pittsburgh, December 2, 1802.

One Hundred Dollars Reward

WILL be given to the first Discoverer of a bed of bank of CLAY fit to answer the purposes of making Melting Pots for the Pittsburgh Glass Works, within one hundred miles of this place on the Monongahela, Alleghenny, and Ohio rivers, and within ten miles of either river, to be determined by the Glass-makers. The Clay for this purpose is found in the beds of rivers or creeks, or in low lands, the best colour is white, though white mixt with red or blue stripes will answer the purpose. Any person producing a specimen that will stand well in the fire and the bed from whence it came appearing to contain fifty tons, shall be entitled to the above Reward from the proprietors of the Glass Works.

O'HARA & CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1802. tf.

TO BE SOLD.

A VALUABLE spot of Land, containing 108 acres and the allowance, situate on the bank of the Ohio river, three miles below Pittsburgh—there is on it upwards of 40 acres of excellent bottom, most of which is cleared and under good fence; the buildings, though not of the first quality, are convenient, and there are a number of fruit trees. This place from the richness of the soil, the pleasantness of the situation, its nearness to market and every convenience, is a desirable purchase for any one who wished to live near Pittsburgh. One half the price will be expected in hand, and time will be given for the balance. An indisputable title will be made. For particulars enquire of Col. PRESLEY NEVILL, or of the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN WOODS.

January 26, 1803.

MUFFS and TIPPITS

MADE BY

Julia Logan,

MILLINER—Market Street.

LADIES have now an opportunity of getting their Muffs made of a proper *size* and *fashion*.

Bonnets, Fancy Turbans, and every article in her line made on the shortest notice.

Ribbons, Muslins, Sattin, Dunstable and Leghorn Bonnets, &c. &c.

D. LOGAN, will have an assortment of Chip Bonnets of his *own Manufacture* ready by spring which he will sell *wholesale* on as cheap terms as sold below.

Umbrellas made and repaired—Account Books posted.

☞ Mould Candles, Windsor Soap, and Damask Lip Salve.

Pittsburgh, 24th December, 1802.

THE subscriber wishing to decline [illegible] business, offers a Lease for three years of the HOUSE he now dwells in, in the town of Waterford, at one hundred and twenty dollars per year, in quarterly payments. It has been occupied as a Tavern since it was built, is the most suitable in the town, large and commodious, 33 feet square, two stories high, with cellars under the whole, with good stabling and other outhouses, good garden, and a good [illegible] of water at the door. Possession will be given the first day of April next.

CHARLES MARTIN.

Waterford, 6th January, 1803.

B. S. SPITZER & Co.

Have just opened in *John Irwin's* new House, Market Street, a General assortment of

DryGoods, Jewellry, &c.

Consisting of the newest fashions and best quality broadcloths and cassimers, common, fine, and superfine swandown, coatings and flannels, muffs and tippets, callicoes and chintzes of every quality, plain and figured cambrick, tamboured jaconet and book muslins, linnen of every quality, tamboured, netted and fringed camels hair shawls, silk ditto, cambrick ditto, cotton, worsted and silk hose, silk and kid gloves, muslinets, silks, velvets, bandanoes, Leghorn and Dunstable bonnets.

Gold and Silver repeating & hunting watches, and a large assortment of fancy Jewellry.

Black and white fine Laces.

Looking glasses, hardware and guns.

Cognac Brandy and Jamaica Spirits, and a number of articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold at the most reduced prices, wholesale and retail, for cash or approved country produce.

Pittsburgh, December 23, 1802.

TAKE NOTICE.

ON the 8th or 9th of November last a man who said he came from New-Connecticut, and was going to Washington, and would return in ten days at farthest, left a HORSE with the subscriber living at Legionville, to be fed and taken care of. Said Horse is about 16 hands high, about 8 years old, a Sorrel with a star and snip; said man or owner, or his lawful attorney is requested to come and pay the charges and take said Horse, otherwise he will be sold on the 15th of February next for his keeping.

JOSEPH OLIVER.

December 31st, 1802. 6w.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of DOBBINS & MELHENY, Cabinet makers and Upholsterers, being dissolved by mutual consent, all those having any demands against said firm are requested to bring in their accounts for settlement, and those indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment.

January 26, 1803.

Thomas Dobbins,

CABINET-MAKER & UPHOLSTERER

RESPECFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Pittsburgh, and the Public in general, that he carries on the above business at his house in Market Street, corner of Front Street, in all its various branches, and of a superior quality to any made here or imported—He flatters himself that his attention to business, will merit the approbation of the public.

N. B. *Fancy and inlaid work finished in the neatest manner. All kind of Camp Furniture done on the shortest notice.*

☞ *An Apprentice wanted.*

Pittsburgh, January 26, 1803.

TAKEN UP BY.

John Curray at Jame Robisons Ferry, some time about the 1st of December, a dark bay HORSE, supposed to be 10 or 11 years old, about 14 hands high, he is branded on the off shoulder, it is supposed with the letter N. some white hairs in his forehead, his back is very tender having hurt with a saddle, one shoe on his forefoot, tail cut square, The owner is desired to come prove property pay charges and take him away.

JOHN CURRAY.

Living 15 miles from Pittsburgh on the Franklin Road,

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1803.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber living on Robinson's Run, about 7 miles from Pittsburgh, on the 3d instant, a dark roan HORSE, 8 years old, 14 hands an half high, a natural trotter, had some saddle marks. The person who stole him is supposed to have gone down the river. The above reward will be paid for securing the Thief so that he may be brought to justice and the subscriber get his Horse, or Five Dollars for the Horse only, and reasonable charges.

PHINEAS BURWELL.

January 12, 1803.